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101ST CONGRESS
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SENATE

REPORT
101-362

TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 10), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2843]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the Act (H.R. 2843) to establish the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the Act do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purposes of H.R. 2843, as ordered reported, are to redesignate Tumacacori National Monument in southern Arizona as Tumacacori National Historical Park, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the nearby ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and the Kino visita and rancheria ruins of Calabazas for inclusion in the park.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

During the later part of the 17th century, the Jesuit missionary Father Eusebio Francisco Kino established several missions in what is now northern Mexico and southern Arizona.

One of the missions established by Father Kino was the mission of San Jose de Tumacacori, approximately 45 miles south of Tucson. The mission was originally built in the latter part of the 17th century and used as a "visita," a site where services were occasionally held. Today the site contains a church and structures constructed under the direction of Franciscan missionaries in the early 1800's. The 16.5-acre site was designated as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation in 1908.

Fifteen miles south of Tumacacori are the ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, the first mission built in Arizona. The mission was located next to the Santa Cruz River, about 6 miles north of

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the Mexican border, and was founded by Father Kino in the 1690's. A small church and rectory were constructed on the site in 1701. Guevavi was designated as the "cabecerca" (the principal church) for the area.

After the Pima Indian uprising of 1751, the cabecerca was moved to Tumacacori and in 1773, the Guevavi mission was abandoned. Currently, the Guevavi site contains the ruins of an adobe church constructed in the mid 1700's. In 1971, the mission's ruins were placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The site was acquired by the Archeological Conservancy in 1988.

Located 10 miles south of Tumacacori are the Calabazas ruins. The 22-acre site was used as a "rancheria," a small chapel built for the use of the surrounding Indian village. The site is currently owned by the Arizona Historical Society and, along with Guevavi, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 2843, introduced by Representative Udall, passed the House of Representatives by a voice vote on March 13, 1990. Similar legislation, S. 2011, was introduced in the Senate by Senators DeConcini and McCain. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a hearing on both bills on May 17, 1990.

At the business meeting on June 20, 1990, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered H.R. 2843 favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on June 20, 1990, by a unanimous vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 2843 as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 19 yeas, 0 nays, as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Bradley*	
Mr. Bingaman*	
Mr. Wirth	
Mr. Conrad*	
Mr. Heflin*	
Mr. Rockefeller*	
Mr. Akaka	
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield*	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Wallop*	
Mr. Murkowski	
Mr. Nickles	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Garn*	
Mr. McConnell	

*Indicates voted by proxy.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1(a) establishes the Tumacacori National Historical Park.

Subsection (b) states that the park is to consist of the existing 16.5-acre Tumacacori National Monument, together with the 8-acre ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, and the 22-acre ruins containing the Kino visita and the Calabazas rancheria ruins.

Subsection (c) abolishes the existing Tumacacori National Monument and provides that any funds available for the monument shall be available for the park.

Section 2(a) directs the Secretary of the Interior to administer the park in accordance with this Act and other laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System. The subsection also authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange.

Subsection (b) provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept and retain donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing services or facilities which the Secretary deems consistent with the purposes of the Act.

Subsection (c) states that the Secretary shall provide for the identification of the Guevavi, Calabazas, and Tumacacori sites as separate units of the park.

Subsection (d) directs the Secretary to utilize such interpretive materials and other devices as may be necessary to give appropriate recognition to Father Kino in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 25, 1990.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 2843, an act to establish the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 20, 1990. Assuming appropriation of the necessary sums, we estimate that the implementation of this act would cost the federal government about $1 million in fiscal year 1991 and about $300,000 a year thereafter.

H.R. 2843 would establish the Tumacacori National Historical Park, comprising the existing Tumacacori National Monument, the

ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, and the Kino visita and rancheria ruins of Calabazas. The new park would be administered by the National Park Service (NPS), which would be authorized to acquire lands or other interests therein by purchase, exchange, or donation.

Upon enactment of the legislation (which is assumed to occur late in fiscal year 1990), the existing national monument would be abolished. At that time, two other units of the new park are expected to be donated by the private foundations that currently own them. Incidental acquisition costs are not likely to be significant, but CBO estimates that between $700,000 and $800,000 would have to be spent in 1991 for development. Beginning in that year, an additional $300,000 annually would be needed for operating expenses.

Enactment of this legislation would have no impact on the budgets of state or local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226–2860.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 2843. The Act is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of H.R. 2843, as ordered reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On April 30, 1990, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget setting forth executive views on H.R. 2843. These reports had not been received at the time the report on H.R. 2843 was filed. When the reports become available, the Chairman will request that they be printed in the *Congressional Record* for the advice of the Senate. The testimony provided by the National Park Service at the Subcommittee hearing follows:

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. STEWART, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before this Committee today to testify on S. 2011 and H.R. 2843 as it passed the House of Representatives to expand the Tumacacori National Monument. H.R. 2843 would also change the monument's official name to the Tumacacori National Historical Park.

We recommend that action on this bill be deferred pending final National Park System Advisory Board action on the proposed addition of the ruins of Calabazas.

If enacted, these bills would authorize the acquisition of two missions in southern Arizona, Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and Calabazas, for addition to the existing Tumacacori National Monument, which was designated by presidential proclamation in 1908. Acquisition would be authorized within the newly established boundaries by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Finally, H.R. 2843 calls for the appropriate recognition of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino's role in the settlement of this region through such interpretive programs and materials as may be necessary.

The National Park System Advisory Board has recently recommended to the Secretary that he designate the Guevavi site as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of its national significance. The National Park Service is currently preparing a similar report on Calabazas for the Board's consideration at its fall meeting, scheduled in late-September, early-October.

While national significance is not an absolute requirement for our recommending an addition to an existing park unit, tests of relevance as well as management feasibility are important decision factors. These two sites are currently in such a condition as to require considerable management analysis before opening them to general public visitation. The House report to accompany H.R. 2843 notes that both sites require immediate stabilization to preserve their historic fabric as well as security measures to ensure their preservation from looting and vandalism. The report goes on to address the need to revise the current general management plan for the national monument to incorporate a broader spectrum of planning and management analysis. The report to the Advisory Board and their view of it will be essential to any future planning for an expanded national monument. These sites are not currently in imminent danger, and we recommend that Congress await action by both the Advisory Board and the Secretary before adding them to Tumacacori National Monument.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared remarks concerning S. 2011 and H.R. 2843. I would be pleased to respond to your questions at this time.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the Act H.R. 2843, as ordered reported.

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